WR SMALLEY'S INFORMATION IS REGARDED AS A FEELER FROM THE CLEVELAND AD-MINISTRATION-ENGLISH ANXIETY

FOR INVESTMENTS.

1896: by The Tribune Associatio London, April 22 .- Mr. George W. Smalley's long and disquieting dispatch on the Venezuela negotiations in to-day's "Times" was felt at once on the Stock Exchange, where American securities of all kinds fell off several points. "The Times" in a leader tried to break the force of its correspondent's argument that it is an illusion to suppose that the Venezuela question has passed out of the dangerous stage, but the stockbrokers have perceived almost as readily as the Editor of "The St. James's Clazette" that Mr. Smalley, in this instance, as he was not long ago, is obviously inspired by the State Deent at Washington when he warns England to be prepared for a report from the American Commission hostile to the British claim.

"The Gazette" explains the matter, Mr. Smalley is put forward again to renew the semi-official attempts to work up English feeling in favor of a surrender on the part of Great Britain, since he is recognized here as the instrument used by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney for appealing to English public opinion. His reference to the danger which may arise from the report of the Commission is regarded by some writers as a revival of the menace contained in Mr. Cleveland's December message. The hands are the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob. The renewal of public discussion of a subject

which had ceased to attract attention is unfortunate since American securities were barely ing to react from the depression which llowed Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message. For three months there was hardly any inquiry for American stocks, but since the opening of April there has been an improved market for them. The principal member of one of the leading houses dealing in American stocks teld me this morning that English investors begun to take American railway bonds, and he had made several important sales during the last fortnight. Consols are now so high that holders of them are anxious to sell out and reinvest in stocks which will yield better returns. Investments are not easily found; all the English stocks are high and with the disturbed condition of South Africa there is no market for mining stocks. South American curities are taken moderately, but are not attractive lines of investment. American stocks have been brought forward, and there has been an increasing disposition of late to deal in them, especially as it can be shown that English investors can more than double their income from selling consols and reinvesting in In consequence of this improved demand certain American stocks have recently advanced considerably in the London market. With immense masses of money idle here and no field for investment at present in South Africa, there would be, according to my informant previously noted, a great boom in American stocks if the Venezuela question were out of the way and the currency problem were solved. I. N. F.

NO REASON FOR ALARM. THE DAILY NEWS" BAYS MR. SMALLEY'S VIEW 18 NOT IUSTIFIED.

pril 22.-"The Daily News," in an article on the Venezuelan situation, will say to-morrow that it learns the alarmist dispatch sent to "The Times" orge W. Smalley, is not justified by the state of the case, as known by the Ministers. tude respecting the settled districts, and will say it Smalley's impatience. Nevertheless, the paper will express regret at the delay in the settlement of the questions at issue, and urge the Premier to hasten to settled districts so that negotiations may be resumed.
"The News" will express regret also that the
United States Government is not able to agree to
Great Britain's proposed treaty of arbitration.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS. DIVERGENT VIEWS AS TO THE DANGER OF FURTHER TROUBLE.

London, April 22.-"The St. James's Gazette," commenting on the dispatch to "The Times" from G. W. Smalley, the correspondent of that paper in the United States, representing that the Venez meian dispute is still a question of great gravity and a cause for alarm, says:

The revival of the Venezuelan question reminds to that even the wars in Africa are trivial compared to the real danger which has existed in the West since December. The American demand that the United States shall decide our quarreis and settle our frontiers is inadmissible, and no amount of thing around the matter will make it anything the President Cleveland, in his message last Deman, referred everything to a special commission, and then, when it was too late, attempted to assent that it is hostile to the claim of Great Britain. But will happen then? Either the Washington flowerment must allow the report to remain a dead letter, or carry out its threat to enforce a decision by resort to war. There is reason to helieve that an attempt will now be made to work up an English celling in favor of the surrender of our Government. This is vain. Our position is simply that British frontier questions are matters for negotiation only with the parties concerned.

"The Pall Mail Gazette" says: The Pall Mall Gazette" says:

The American correspondent of "The Times" seems to be in a state of undue alarm, possibly because Lord Salisbury did not accept his plan of settlement.

"The Gobe" says:

"The Westminster Gazette" says:

Except for a petty amour propre there was no rea-zon why Lord Salisbury should have rejected the proposal for a joint commission. "The Echo" says:

Does Lord Salishury represent the general judgment of the Cabinet? If he does not, he should sther acquiesce therein or cease to occupy the offices of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Iweiga Affairs, and give way to the Duke of Devontine. We should then be in safer hands.

THE PRESIDENT'S HORSE FELL.

MIGHT FOUNDATION FOR A RUMOR THAT MR. CLEVELAND HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED. Washington, April 22.-Shortly after dark this ng a disturbing rumor was in circulation to meet that while President Cleveland was drivbe to Woodley, after leaving the White House this rening, his carriage came into collision with a table car, and that the President had been thrown out and had received serious injuries. Inquiries were numerous from all directions, but in a little time information was obtained from officials closely ted with the President that the only foundation for the widely spread story was that as the President's car-iage was being driven along U-st. hear the outskirts of the city, one of the horses stumbled and fell, causing the other horse also to lose his footing. The animal kicked vigorously, broke one of the lamps of the carriage and also broke the dashboard and the harness. The President dashboard and the harness. The Presidid not immediately alight, as the coachmen ckly on the ground and disentangled the

quickly on the ground and discretization als from the victoria.

Als from the victoria.

This juncture Gardiner G. Hubbard, who was a long the road, seeing the plight the President was in, stepped and courteously tendered his last to the President, who accepted a seat in dreached home in time for dinner. The coach-repaired the broken harness and soon followed President to Woodley.

SIX JURORS FOR THE BOY WRECKERS. M. Y. April 22.—In the train-wrecking case the time of adjournment this evening six and been secured.

VENEZUELA AND STOCKS. CRASH AT UNION SQUARE CURVE.

A CROSSTOWN HORSE-CAR WRECKED AND THE DRIVER HURT.

A serious crash occurred last evening at the Fourteenth-st, curve of the Broadway cable road. Cable Car No. 851, of the Broadway line, was on its way north at 6:45, and had stopped at the crossing below Fourteenth-st., when a car of the Fourteenth-st. crosstown line started east across the cable tracks The cable car was packed to its utmost capacity. Passengers were crowded together in the aisle and the rear platform was jammed; on the sidewalks of Fourteenth-st, there was a thick stream of people going east, but on the crosstown car there was only a single passenger, besides the driver, James Kennedy, of No. 242 First-st., Jersey City, and the conductor, George Lamphill, of No. 223 West Thirty-

The crosstown car was still a short distance west cable tracks, when the cable road employes signalled to the gripman of their car that the road was clear. A delay of a few seconds, caused by a gripman applied his grip, and in the mean time the crosstown car reached the track. The cable-car whirled on at its top speed to round the curve, and as it turned the corner the gripman saw the horse-car ahead. He threw open his grip, but it was impossible to stop, and in a moment the cable-car crashed into over the outer cable tracks to the roadway, smashing the front axle and front off-wheel, and snapping the chain which held the horses to the dashboard. driver, letting go the reins, was hurled out and landed on his back twenty feet away. The horses dashed up Fourteenth-st., toward Fourth-The conductor and the single passenger jumped, and were not hurt.

In the crowded cable-car there was a scene of the greatest excitement. Women screamed and fainted and the men rushed from the rear platform. Outside traffic was stopped, and in a few minutes a crowd of 500 people gathered around the wrecked horso-car. A clitzen stopped the runaway horses and brought them back. Policeman Conway, of the Mercer-st, station, who has the post in Broadway, picked up the driver of the horse-car, who lay in a semi-conscious condition, and carried him into the Morton House. He was assisted by a Catholic priest from Mauck Chunk, Penn., who had been one of the passengers in the cable-car.

A telephone message was sent from the hotel for ambulances and presently two arrived, one from St. Vincent's and the other from New-York Hospital. The injured driver was removed in the latter. He was found to be suffering from injuries to the spine. He was detained in the hospital until morning.

The dashboard of the cable-car was slightly damaged. A policeman accompanied the gripman to the depot, where he arrested him for sending his car along at a reckless speed. In the crowded cable-car there was a scene of the

A DENVER BANK CLOSES.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COLORADO CAPITAL-RUN ON ANOTHER BANK.

Denver, April 22.-The American National Bank failed to open its doors this morning, a notice being posted on the window that, "By order of the directors, the bank is in the hands of the Governcident caused much excitement and a run was at nce precipitated on the National Bank of Commerce, a crowd of clamorous depositors gathering at noon had paid every check presented. It is understood the associated banks will aid the Commerce should it be necessary. The failure of the American was not unexpected in banking circles. One by one its leading financial backers have been dropping out and financiers knew that failure

At a meeting of the associated banks held in the First National parlors last night proffers to assist the failed concern were made if the directors would do their part. This being refused, the American

D. H. Moffatt, president of the First National, with its \$5,000,000 of deposits and \$5,000,000 of cash on hand, said this morning that the failure had no far-reaching significance. No important industry r enterprise would be injured by it and notwith standing the local excitement created, the facts justified the statement that no panic would ensue and that it was merely a crowding-out process and that it was merely a crowding-out process. The failure and the run, however, caused intense excitement throughout the city, and crowds gathered about the two banking houses involved. As the Bank of Commerce continued to pay off steadily the excitement began to subside. Nothing unusual occurred at the other banks, at half-past 12 the run on the Bank of Commerce closed after two-thirds of the depositors had withdrawn their funds. A public meeting has been called by the anary depositors of the American National for tomorrow to protest against the alleged rottenness of the institutes. against the alleged rottenness

The closing of the American National Bank of Denver was Lot a surprise to the New-York finan-ial community. The bank tried to borrow Edges of the Third National Bank, its New-York correspondent, Tuesday, but the request was refused. President A. B. Hepburn, of the Third National, said: "Our relations with the American National Bank were satisfactory. We knew it had been having a hard struggle. A few mouths ago several of the men interested in it came East and tried to get new capital for the bank, but falled."

FAILED FOR HALF A MILLION. KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS OF THE MOHAWK

VALLEY FORCED TO THE WALL. Amsterdam, N. Y., April 22 (Special).-James C & John C. Miller, knit goods manufacturers, of Baldwinsvide, have assigned to T. H. B. Crane and Willis Wendell, of this city. No estimate of the Habilities can be given, but they will, it is said, reach \$500,000. The assets are estimated at \$250,000. There are a large number of preferred creditors in \$70,000. The creditors, outside of those preferred, and James A. Miller, of Amsterdam, who is the largest creditor. Mr. Miller is the father and uncle of the assignors. The assets cansist of the mill property and an electric lighting plant which preferences in the assignment all claims of the preferences in the assignment all claims of the First National Bank of Amsterdam have been paid by James A. Miller, the president of the bank. The firm at one time had a flourishing business, but the industrial and financial depression of the last three years was too much for them. James A. Miller, who for over forty years has been a mem-ber of the firm of Keilogg & Miller, linseed oil manufacturers, of this city, recently retired from the firm.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS Cincinnati, April 22.-The Smith & Nixon Plane Company, on Fourth-st., made an assignment this afternoon: Assets \$800,000: liabilities, \$1,000,000. The members of the firm are Henry W. Crawford, Joseph G Eversole and J. L. Smith. The firm has branch houses in Pittsburg. Detroit, Columbus, Toledo and Indianapolis. An assignment of the property will be made at each house. The failure is attrib uted to hard times, heavy competition and inability of the firm to get credit from the banks.

D. D. Woodmansse, the assignee, says the largest factor contributing to the downfall of the Smith & Nixon Company is the fact that within the last three years the firm has lost \$150,000 as sureties on paper for their agents.

Chicago, April 22.-The Mason & Davis Company. Chicago, April 22.—The Mason & Davis Company, one of the oidest and largest manufacturers of stoves and ranges in the city, made an assignment this afternoon. The liabilities amount to \$107,883, while the assets are only \$73,355. The cause of the failure is said to be difficulty experienced in collecting accounts, and competition, combined with a falling off in the demand for stoves and ranges.

Columbus, Ohio, April 22.—P. E. Binssch, real estate deeler, failed to-day. The assets are rated at \$40,999 and the liabilities at \$35,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—The Ames Sash and Blind factory at East Syracuse has failed, throwing 100 hands out of work. The liabilities are about \$50,000. Formerly this firm exported heavily to South Africa.

NOT A NEPHEW OF DR. PARKHURST.

THE NEW-YORK CLERGYMAN KNOWS NOTHING ARGUT A SOLDIER OF HIS NAME KILLED

San Antonio, Tex., April 22.—While Light Battery F. 3d United States Artillery, was firing a salute at Fort Sam Houston yesterday, commemorating the anniversary of Texas's achievement of independence from Mexico, the premature explosion of a shell in the open breech of the cannon instantly killed Private George A Parkhurst and wounded three other soldlers. Parkhurst's right side and arm were blown away by the charge. He was, it is said, a nephew of Dr. Parkhurst, of New-York.

When the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was seen at his home last night by a Tribune reporter in reference to the above dispatch, he said that the man was not his nephew, and that he knew nothing about him. SWIFT AND POWERFUL.

FIRST RUN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

THE BIG BATTLE-SHIP DOES BETTER THAN HER SISTER FIGHTER. THE INDIANA-AWAIT-

ING HER OFFICIAL TRIAL. Boston, April 22.-After a run of thirty-five hours from the Delaware Capes, the United States battleship Massachusetts, at 7:30 this morning, dropped anchor in President Roads. The run was uneventsatisfactory and showed that the Massachusetts is in every way equal, if not superior, to her sister ship, the Indiana

After the long delay in the Delaware River, Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning, the Massachuretts got over the shoal below Reedy Island shortly after 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon and passed out to sea at 8:10 the same evening.

Cape Cod was abeam at 2:03 this morning. A pilot was taken aboard here and it had been the intention course to-day, but as it was raining and blowing on the sea trial was abandoned and the Massachusetts steamed up the Bay. If the weather favorable to-morrow the preliminary run will be made, and the official inspection of the ship will be made by the Trial Board Friday. If the weather is bad to-morrow this programme will be reversed. the weather is good.

The Massachusetts averaged for the run something over thirteen knots an hour, which is slightly better than the Indiana did. The Massachusetts's maximum speed was made yesterday afternoon when for three hours she recled off 14.56 knots an hour under natural draught. This also is in excess of the Indiana's maximum speed on the run from the Capes, but the excess may be due to the Massachusetts's bottom being cleaner. While the engines of the Massachusetts worked no smoother nor better than did those of the Indiana, they seem to have given better results, as the maximum speed was greater. The maximum revolutions of the engines were about 101 and the average about 102.

The Indiana with 1023 revolutions had a slip of the screw of 24 per cent while the Massachusetts averaged 13-42 knots at 103.75 revolutions and a slip of 18 degrees. The horse-power developed on the run cannot be given with accuracy as it has not yet been worked out. Although the Massachusetts will be able in all likelihood to make 16 knots on her official run, her busiaers will not be dissatisfied if she does not quite reach these figures.

GIFTS TO BARNARD COLLEGE.

MES. STRANAHAN SENDS \$5,000; MISS GIBBES, OF

Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, has giv. \$5,000 to the building fund of Barnard College, and Miss E. O. Gibbes, of Newport, \$1,000. This leaves \$59,000 still to be raised. Other givers this spring have been Mrs. F. P. Olcott, \$5,000; J. H. Schiff, \$5,000; J R. Bloomingdale, \$5,000, and two anony-mous persons, \$10,000 each.

AN AUDIENCE THAT WAS NOT AFRAID.

IT WANTED TO STAY IN THE THEATRE IN SPITE

A slight fire occurred behind the scenes at the Standard Theatre last night, while Charles Hopper's performance of "Chimmie Fadden" was going on. The most important result of it was to in the safety of their theatres. It was soon after behind the scenes. The fire was all in that room, tshed with little difficulty.

the auditorium from the stage and the audience building and that there was no danger. The cubuilding and that there was no danger. The curtain was dropped, but the orchestra kept playing. Follceman Lecsoft came into the back of the house and told the people quietly that it would be better for them to go out. They did not seem anxious to leave the theatre, but they did so slowly and some of them took return checks. Nearly all stayed in the loibly. About half went out altogether.

Presently the stage manager, J. R. Furlong, came out and said that the fire was over and that the play would go on. The most of the people went back and the play was finished. The fire is supposed to have started from a gas jet. The loss was about \$100.

SAID HE WAS THE PRESIDENT.

A well-dressed man of middle age walked into the editorial department of "The Herald" yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and sitting down at of the reporter's tables started to write. When asked what his business was, he paid no attention to the inquiry, and at 5:30 o'clock a policeman was summoned from the West Thirtleth-st. police sta tion, as it was syldent that the man was insane. Policeman Gregg answered the call and took the man to the station. The prisoner said he was Arthur Nicola, thirty-eight years old, of No. 129 East Eighty-seventh-st.

"What is your business?" asked the sergeant. "I'm President of the United States," replied the

"I guess you are mistaken," said the sergeant, "Cleveland holds that job."

"That's where you're mistaken," said the pris

ner; "I know my business." Nicola was locked up on a charge of insanity and

Bellevue Hospital was informed. An ambulance came to the station from the hospital and Nicola

Soon afterward Mr. Titus, a member of the firm of Titus & Donohue, proprietors of a livery stable in East Eighty-seventh-st., came into the station and asked if they had reard anything of Nicola. He said Nicola was a publisher, and had left the stable that morning with a coach and team of horses. He said Nicola had \$500 when he left th stable, and that the reason he came to inquire of his whereabouts was that the driver had telephoned him that Nicola had been in "The Herald" offic for three hours and he did not know what had be

in the stable and had wanted to buy the house at No. 129 East Eighty-seventh-st., which Mr. Thus owned. He agreed to pay \$25,000 if the house suited his wife. Two days later he called and said that

his wife. Two days later he called and said that his wife did not like the house, but he wanted to rent it. He paid a month's rent in advance and moved into the house. Since that time he had hired coaches every day and always had plenty of money. He had frequently made presents to the drivers and other employes.

A few days ago he asked Mr. Titus to cash him a check for \$200, as he said he was short of money and did not want to go to the bank. M. Titus gave him the cash, and he said last night the check was honored at the bank Mr. Titus said that Nicola had £00 in his pockets when he left the stable, but as Nicola was not searched at the station it is not known whether or not he still had the money.

WORKING TO SAVE HOLMES.

fended H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Berliamin Pitezel, to-day admitted that he had telegraphed Coroner Caster, of Indianapolis, to come to Philadelphia. The Coroner, who is said to have received \$75 to pay his expenses, will bring all the evidence in the inquest on the death of young Howard Pitezel, the son of the man whom Holmes is alleged to have killed; the boy was also an alleged victim of the murderer. This move is in connection with the effort that will be made to have Holmes's death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but what particular part it will play has not been

be accomplished at this late day through the ap-plication to the Board of Pardons is not known. The Board will meet on Tuesday at Harrisburg. and the rules require that an application for a hearing must be made two weeks previous to the fourth Ing must be made two weeks previous to the fourth Tuesday in the month and be duly advertised. The Governor, however, could by a writ of respite postpone the date of the hanging (May 7), in order that the condemned man's case can be heard by the Pardon Board.

Assistant District-Attorney Barlow read of the proposed visit of Coroner Caster with evident surprise. "Whatever the game is," he said, "It is too late. I do not anticipate any further bother about Holmes."

GOVERNMENT BONDS RISING. "A million for 44 cts." New-York Journal, Write for our letter in regard to investments in Govern-ment Bonds, Abraham White & Co., 21 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.—(Advt.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ARBITRATION THEIR THEME.

> OPENING OF THE NATIONAL CONFER-ENCE IN WASHINGTON.

ADDRESSES IN FAVOR OF A PLAN TO DO AWAY WITH WAR MADE BY JOHN W. FOS-

TER, EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS, CARL SCHURZ AND

OTHERS. Washington, April 22.-The International Arbitration Congress, which began a two days' session in Metzerott Hall in this city to-day, was a distinguished gathering of prominent men from all parts of the country. Gardiner G. Hubbard called the convention to order and introduced John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, as temporary chairman. After extending a welcome on behalf of the local committee and the municipal authorities of Washington Mr.

Foster said:

I do not desire to anticipate the address which may be expected from the permanent president, whose name will soon be presented to you by the Committee on Organization, but I cannot refrain from expressing my pride at the record which our broken peace with all the nations of the earth, and of a steady adherence to the settlement of international differences by the pacific methods of arbitration—a record almost without parailel among the nations of the earth. You have not, therefore, assembled to recommend to our Government any new departure in its policy on this subject, but rather to strengthen and confirm it in the policy so long and so consistently followed.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS'S REMARKS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, was chosen permanent presiding officer. He was escorted to the platform and made a brief speech, in which he said that this assemblage, representing the largworld. It had the least reason of any great nation, in a mere selfish sense, to wish for arbitration. It was strong enough in any but the most cles and to carry on war, but its very strength met to aid and promote the interests of the Govfollow their example. It was a pitiful thought that in this time of peace over nearly all the world more than a million men capable of taking fireman detailed to the house, Peter H. Ward, saw | part in the progress of civilization were kept under arms and a billion dollars diverted to their support. The time must come when the armies of the world. like that of the United States, would be a mere police body. The force of gravitation for solving the difficult problem of ending war. The time would come when arrafes for aggressive purposes would be dis-

A letter from Chief Justice Fuller, who was unable to attend, was read. He expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting.

stating that he was unable to attend the conference, but asking to have his name associated with those who favored arbitration, and inclosing a check for \$1,000 to be used for any pur-

and a committee of five on the order of business, The chairman named Messrs. L. T. Chamberlain, J. S. Billings, of Philadelphia; Robert Treat Payne, of Boston, and J. C. Morris, of New-Orleans, as the latter committee. The following six delegates were named for the Committee on Resolutions, the others to be announced later: J. D. Angell, Michigan, chairman; J. B. Moore, New-York; A. D. White, New-York; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; L. L. Curry, Virginia, and

G. W. Blachford, Illinois. THE PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, of New-York, spoke on the history and purpose of the movement. The gathering, he said, had not been summoned with design of either dictation or rebuke, but they had assembled that the conviction of the American people respecting the need of some Great Britain be most clearly and appropriately ertified, not only to this Government, but also to the Government and people over the sea. for the Government and people over the sea.

Freely and in advance it was admitted that there were obstacles in the way of a permanent system of arbitration between even those two rations whose history, language, customs, laws, ideals make them so much akin. Yet, remembering the sacred end in view, they regarded those obstacles as things to be overcome.

To night's seasor was well attended, and the addition gave addition of its synaphy with the

To-night's section was well attended, and the audience rave evidence of its sympathy with the remarks of the speakers, although some of the sentiments of Professor James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, which were not strictly in line with the remarks of most of those who addressed the conference, met with considerable applause.

THE ADDRESS OF CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Edmunds presided, and introduced Carl Schurz as the first speaker. Mr. Schurz said that in the resort to arbitration in case of international difficulties the United States was the natural leader of the movement, and he could conceive for it no nobler or more beneficial mis-He contrasted the Powers of the Old World, armed to the teeth and uneasily watching each other, with this republic "stronger than any nation in Europe in the number, intelligence, vigor and patriotism of its people, and in the unparallelled abundance of its barely broached resources resting in full security in its magnificent domain." He did not think this country could have a war with any European power unless it sought for it, but that they would respect American rights and comply with American demands if just and proper in the way of friendly agreement. World, armed to the teeth and uneasily watching

ment.

"If any one doubts this," said Mr. Schurz,
"let him look at a recent occurrence. The alarmists about the hostility to us of foreign Powers
usually have Great Britain in their minds. I
am very sure President Cleveland, when he
wrote his Venezuela message, did not mean to
provoke a war with Great Britain. But the
language of that message might have been construed as such a provocation by anybody inclined to do so. Had Great Britain wished a
quarrel with us, here was a tempting opportunity. Everybody k.ew that we had but a
small navy, an insignificant standing army and
no coast defences; that in fact we were entirely
unprepared for a conflict. The pupile opinion,
of Europe, to), was against us. What did the
British Government do? It did not avail itself
of that epportunity. It did not resent the language of the message. On the contrary, the
Queen's speech from the throne gracefully
turned that message into an 'expression of willingness on the part of the United States to cooperate with Great Britain in the adjustment of
the Venezuela boundary dispute."

Mr. Schurz declared that the institution of a "If any one doubts this," said Mr. Schurz,

operate with Great Britain in the adjustment of the Venezuela boundary dispute."

Mr. Schurz declared that the institution of a regulated and permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain would not be a "sentimental cooling between loving cousins, nor a mere stage show, got up for the amusement of the public, but a very serious contrivance intended for very serious business, and would set to mankind the ex-ample of two very great practical and hard-

headed nations deliberately agreeing to abstain from the barbarous ways of bygone times in ad-justing questions of conflicting interests or am-bition."

bition."
Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, then made an address, and the last speaker of the evening was Professor Angel, who advanced the idea that one of the great advantages of a compulsory resort to arbitration is that time must be gained for reflection. Recognizing the proper strength of the Army and Navy, he said this country should stand before the world prepared to defend itself if need be, but no claims should be made on other nations which are not just

FIRE IN THE CABLE BUILDING.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$20,000 CAUSED BY THE FLAMES.

TENANTS HURRY FROM THE BUILDING AT SOME-THING LIKE PANIC SPEED-CROWDS WATCH THE ENGINES AT

WORK.

Twenty thousand dollars damage was done by fire and water last night in the Cable Building, at Broadway and Houston-st. The fire was confined to the third floor, where a dozen firms suffered losses, three of them being completely burned out. It was just 6 o'clock and the majority of the tenants of the building had gone away when the fire was discovered. A girl employed in the building saw smoke coming from the office of Otto C. Feldheim, button manufacturer, on the third floor, overlooking the light She screamed and was heard by Frank Grimes, the porter, on the same floor, who tried

to take down the hose line on the rack, every other man had rushed downstairs to send in the alarm. Grimes and a dozen other men got the hose working, but 't was found to be too short Another link was procured, but it was still not long enough. Fortunately at about that time the firemen arrived, and they quickly ran a number of hose lines to the third-floor. There were enough people in the building,

which is eight stories high, to make their hasty exit seem like a panic. The few women screamed hysterically and ran for the elevators. John Kelly, a general workman employed about the building, says that the men were so anxious to get out that they crowded into the elevators regardless of what became of the women. The latter had to hasten to the two freight elevators and go down on them. One of these was run by Mrs. Charles Kammerer, wife of the janitor of the building, as there was no man to do it.

J. Dinkelspiel, who has an office on the seventh floor, says that as he was climbing out of a window on the north side of the building, so as to reach the fire-escape, he saw a man and a woman running along the corridor. The man fell and the woman kept on to the window, and climbed half-way out Dinkelspiel, after getting on the fire-escape, took the woman on his shoulder and descended two stories to the roof of the building next door No. 623 Broadway, through which they got to the street. When the firemen arrived they found that the

headway gained by the flames made necessary the sending in of a second and a little later a third alarm. From Feidheim's the fire spread third alarm. From Feldheim's the fire spread to J. L. Walker & Co.'s offices, next on the light shaft, and then to D. M. Schoenfeld's. The latter had a lerge sample stock of gold sewelry, which was destroyed. Walker & Co. lost even their books. These three firms were the only ones entirely burned out. Every other office on that side of the third floor, however, suffered by fire or water.

Smoke poured into the light shaft and thence to the roof in such volume that it looked as if the building must go. The fire attracted the working people who pass up and down Broadway about 6 o'clock, so that for half an hour the building was watched by at least 5,000 persons. So great was the crowd that the fire lines could not be maintained by the police as strictly as usual.

cable power machinery in the basement The cable power machinery in the basement was not endangered at any time.

The firms that suffered and their losses are as follows: Otto C. Feldbeim, button marufacturer, \$2,000; J. L. Walker & Co., neckwear, \$2,000; D. M. Schoenfeld, jewelry, \$3,000; A. S. Clements, stitlonery, \$1,000; Pacific Rubber Company, \$1,000; Lalor & Beringer, real estate, \$1,000; New-11.00; Lator & Berlinger, real estate, \$1,000; Newman & Levinson, sweaters, \$500 G. B. Widner, \$500; Knickerbocker Silver Company, \$500; Royal American Enamel Company, \$500; Willard & Quiney, celluloid goods, \$500; Saks & Co., clothing, \$500; Mercantile Trading Company, \$500; J. B. Ellison & Co., \$500; S. Ditman, \$500; four firms on the second floor, \$1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$5,000.

The cause of the fire is not known.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO HARVARD.

A BENEFACTOR GIVES \$100,000 FOR THE ENDOW MENT OF A NEW CHAIR.

Boston April 22.-Through the munificence of prominent merchant of Boston, whose name is not ade known, Harvard University is to have another department added to its medical school, that The value of the gift is augmented by the fact that this war the first establishment of a professor-ship of comparative pathology in any of the great universities in America, for, ourside of the veterin-ary schools, there has been no such thing as a chair of this description in the medical departments of the colleges. The professor is to be a member of the medical faculty of Harvard College, and he is to study the conditions and causes of disease in both men and animals, and the means of avoiding and curing disease. He is to devote himself to the duties of his professorship, without engaging, as a rule, in private practice.

TROUBLE FEARED IN LOUISIANA.

NEGROES UNDER ARMS-A BATTERY OF ARTIL

LERY ORDERED OUT. New-Orleans, April 22.-A serious state of affairs prevails, in St. John's Parish, where a mob of 500 negroes, fully armed, have organized. The whites are in a minority there, and many of them have sent their families to New-Orleans for safety.

Appeals have come to the Governor for troops, but, as the Sheriff is a negro, the Governor was in doubt as to whether he could put soldiers under his orders. It was finally decided, however, to send troops to attempt to quell the trouble. The Louisiana Field Artillery left here on a special train at 2

The Pharr people are claiming the election of their candidate. Indications point to the fact that Governor Foster will have this city by \$,000 majority, and the returns from a large number of parishes in the country indicate that Foster has a majority of 20,000. The Democrats will control both Houses of the Legislature. They will have a small majority in the Senate, and a considerable majority in the House. Ex-Governor Warmoth has been elected from Plaquemines to the low house of the Legislature.

Congressman Buck, the defeated candidate for Mayor, announces that he will serve out this term and then positively retire from Congress.

GLASS FACTORIES MAY CLOSE. WINDOW GLASS TRUST TAKES A HAND IN A

DABOR DISPUTE.

Muncle, Ind., April 22.-At meetings of the directors of the Western and Eastern Window Glass Manufacturers' Associations, held in Muncle and Pittsburg yesterday, it was decided to close 150 of the 1,192 pots under their control on May 1, or one month earlier than decided at last week's meeting in Indianapolis. This means one month more of idleness for 1,200 hands. There are 587 pots in Indiana, and at least 120 of these shutdown pots will diana, and at least 12s of these sauthown pots with taken from this district. The force will likely be cut off in every factory in Indiana. The sensation of the meeting was caused by the blowers' strike at the Hartford City Glass Works. Both associations say that the glass company is right, and if the strikers do not consent to return to work at once every factory both East and West will be closed immediately, and 20,000 hands thrown out of work and least strike and west strikes.

immeniately, and which hands thrown out of work until September I.

Anderson, Ind., April 72.—The extensive labor compilization which originated here, and which, it is alleged, will result in the closing of every window-glass plant in the United States by the Trust for the season of 1894, was caused by the dismissal of a man of the name of Wilhelm, at Hartford City. The men who are out on a strike demand his reinstatement. The company refused, and it is said that at a secret meeting last night they secured the support of the Trust.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ONLY TWO VOTES TO SPARE. PASSAGE OF THE GREATER NEW-YORK

BILL BY THE ASSEMBLY.

THE VETOES OF MAYORS STRONG AND WURSTED OVERRIDDEN-IT WAS A DESPERATE CONTEST FOR THE PLATT MACHINE-A PROMISE

OF NO SUPPLEMENTAL LEGISLATION.

The Assembly in Albany yesterday passed the Greater New-York bill over the vetoes of Mayor Strong of New-York and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, by a vote of 78 to 69. Seventy-siz votes were needed to pass it. The issue was in doubt till the rollcall was over, and the scene in the Assembly chamber was intensely ex-

HOW THE VOTES WERE SECURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] to-day in "jamming" the Greater New-York bill through the Assembly over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster, though he had only two votes to spare; and now nothing but the veto of Governor Morton can prevent it from becoming a law. The bill reached the Executive Chamber shortly before 3 o'clock, as, soon as it could possibly be taken from the Legislature. The Governor has thirty days in which to act on it.

"This is the most cruel treatment of Govern Morton by Mr Platt," said an intimate friend of Mr. Morton this afternoon, "for he knows that the Brooklyn Republicans are opposed to this Greater New-York bill. Why, Mayor Wurster, who vetoed the bill, is one of Mr. Morton's dele gates to the National Republican Convention, and there are seven other followers of Mayor Wurster who are also delegates to the convention. the Governor should sign this bill it would be nothing more than human if these Brooklyn delegates should desert him. After this I shall doubt he sincerity of Mr. Platt's support of Mr. Morton for the Presidency."

The bill was passed with the votes recorde against it of most of the representatives of New-York and Brooklyn in the Assembly. The Republican city of Brooklyn cast fifteen votes against the bill and only six in its favor. Of the eleven Republican Assemblymen eight opposed the bill and only three favored it, and of the ten Democrats there were seven opposed to it and only three for it. There were twenty-five votes cast against the bill by the representative of the Democratic city of New-York and only eight votes in its favor. The twenty-five votes against the bill were cast by two Republicans and twenty-three Democrats The eight votes for the bill were cast by two Democrate and six

DONE BY COERCION.

It was clear that the Republican vote for the bill from New-York and Brooklyn was obtained in most cases only by the coercion of Assembly men by the Platt machine leaders. Jacob Worth contributed three votes from Kings County of men who had persistently opposed and voted against the measure heretofore, and these three votes carried the bill. In New-York also the machine leaders compelled Republican Assembly men to surrender their own convictions on the bill and vote for it. Amasa Thornton twisted around Dr. P. H. Murphy. "I don't care a cuss for the bill," said Thornton, "but I believe is

standing by the other boys," There were seventy-eight votes for the bill and sixty-nine against it. It required seventy-six votes to pass it. A change of three votes would have killed it. Only by a profuse promise of patronage apparently and by the intense pressure exerted by the leaders of the Platt machine was

this small majority secured for the measure. James M. E. O'Grady, the Republican leader in the Assembly, was beasting in New-York on men would vote for the bill. Daniel O'Grady, his brother, was recently appointed head of the State Excise Bureau in Buffalo. It was said that he had secured the votes of the two Eric against the bill. One of them, it was said, was to have a place under the State Government, another was to have a friend appointed as Factory Inspector. Three of the Eric County Assemblymen did not vote for the bill. Local sentiment in Buffalo, they were well aware. Is opposed to the bill. The newspapers of Buffalo are unanimously opposed to it. Yet they voted

for it. Why?

Nor was this case of the Eric County Assemblymen the only one. There were other Republicans who had apparently been "brought into line" by a process of patronage. Coercion was also a weapon. Charles W Hackett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee of New-York, demanded of Republicar Assemblymen that they should vote for the bill. Finally they went to Speaker Fish's room and the Speaker sent for Republican Assemblymen and talked with them in private.

ODELL'S ATTITUDE

Benjamin B. Odell, jr., came here, it will be remembered, last week and announced his opposition to the Greater New-York bill. Yet to-day the representatives of his Congress district all voted for the bill. The action of these Assemblymen, whom he controls, discloses his real position. men, whom he controls, discloses his real position.

Mr. O'Grady, in the course of the debate on the bill, said that there would be "no supplemental legislation regarding Greater New-York and no postponement of the adjournment of the Legislature." People will believe this statement when they see it borne out by an adjournment of the Legislature on April 30. Pressure will be put upon Governor Morton to compel him to sign the Greater New-York bill at once and appoint the Greater New-York Commission immediately after this is done. Mr. Platt will decide whether or not to have supplemental legislation. The same vote that passed the bill in the Assembly to-day would pass the supplemental measures.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT. HOW THE MEMBERS SPOKE AND VOTED ON THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Albany, April 22.-After the Assembly had passe a few bills this morning a call of the House was ordered on the Greater New-York bill. As soon as proceedings under the call had been suspended, the Speaker handed down the messages from the Mayors of the cities interested and the Cierk read them-that of Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, approving the bill, and those of the New-York and Brooklyn Mayors disapproving it. It was ascertained be fore the argument on the bill opened that only Messrs. French (Rep., N. Y.) and Goodman (Dem.,

The Chair then recognized Mr. Stanchfield, the minority leader. Mr. Stancassed stated that early in the session a committee had been appointed to investigate as to consolidation. Its purpose wa to ascertain the trend of public opinion on the question of a Greater New-York. An amendment had been placed in the Constitution which provid that bills should go to the Mayors of cities. had been the course of the bill which had been fav-ored by the Greater New-York Investigating Com-

mittee. The measure had come back with the dis-approval of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. It was not a political bill, for men of both parties opposed it. Many members had received letters from chairmen of Republican organizations favoring the bill for political reasons. This was unreason-able, for the chairman of a Republican committee in favoring the bill did not voice the sentiments of the people, but of a class. He could not be too severe in calling attention to this. These chairmen represented political machines, and when the me bers returned to their homes they would be called account for the manner in which they had voted or

There was force and power in the arguments that the people of New-York and Brooklyn should be al-

coats and vests, \$18 to \$35; tailor-made garments ready to wear. Cutaway roats and vests in new fabrics. B2 to EE. GEORGE C. HENJAMIN BROADWAY, COR. STH-ST.—ASV.